PRESS AND TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
Charles H. Ray,
Alfred Cowles,
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET,

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860. NUMBER 287.

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

Proceedings of the Chicago Convention.

(PAMPHLET EDITION.)

Our pamphlet edition of the late National Convention is now ready for delivery. It was reported by three excellent phonographers, in the style of the *Globe* reports of the Congressional debates. It also contains the official roll of delegates and alternates to the Convention from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each.

We have printed but a limited edition, for whose among politicians and those who want to fix away and preserve for future use the doings and sayings of the Great Convention.

A glance at the table of contents will more fully explain the value of this important record, viz:

"Opening Address" by Gov. J. Morgan; list of names of old National Committee; David Wilson appointed Chairman; his temporary appointment of Secretaries; Prayer by Rev. D. Shepherd; Committees appointed on Organization and Business; short speech by Gov. Goodrich; Dudley, Gov. Slater, D. K. Cartter, Greeley, Eli Thayer, I. P. Quier, Maj. Eggleston, N. B. Judd, Preston King, Joshua R. Giddings, Mr. Lowry, and Gov. Dennison; Appointment of Committee on Permanent Organization; Gov. Ashmun, his speech; List of permanent Vice Presidents and Secretaries; Presentation of Gov. Morgan's and Gov. Dennison's; short speech by Gov. Goodrich,

THE DAILY TIMES.

VOL. XXXVI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1877. NO. 1.

THE NEW YEAR.

The Opportunities of the Past and the Duties of the Future.

Our Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests.

Hopes and Fears for the Coming Year.

The Political Outlook.

A Word to Democrats and Republicans.

Our Attitude Toward Each Other.

Our Duty to the Country.

The Necessity of Peace.

The Duty of Patriotism.

The Duty of Forbearance.

The Duty of Charity.

The Duty of Hope.

The Duty of Faith.

The Duty of Prayer.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The Case of Florida Fully Considered.

Judge Bradley's Opinion Reviewed.

Mr. Lincoln's Position Defended.

Mr. Lincoln's Administration Vindicated.

The Republican Party Defended.

The Democratic Party Arraigned.

The Democratic Party Condemned.

The Democratic Party Convicted.

The Democratic Party Sentenced.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL.

[EXPERIENCE SUGGESTS AND OBSERVATION CONFIRMS.]

REPAIRING GRAIN FOR SALE.

There is one custom of long standing practiced by farmers which we cannot but condemn. We refer to the very poor manner of cleaning wheat. Particular pains have been taken to ascertain the actual amount of loss, and the result is as follows: Of all the wheat brought to mill, there is an absolute loss to the grower of five to ten per cent. This occurs from a want of knowledge by those who thresh and clean the wheat, or the careless manner in which it is done. Loose heads, straw, broken wheat, chess, barley, oats, mustard, &c., are mixed up with the wheat, so as to deteriorate its value in price, as well as waste in weight. It is customary at the mill, in exchanging flour for wheat, to deduct a wastage of five or ten per cent; this is certain loss at once. But there is a heavier loss, and we desire to show this to our cultivators.

By this careless manner of cleaning, five to ten bags in one hundred are waste, and for this the grower has to furnish bags; he pays for harvesting these five bags, for hauling, freight, and storage, and when it comes to selling these five bags are waste, a *dead loss to the grower.*

FARMERS' TOOLS.

We always make it a point to recommend to farmers those rules of husbandry which will most certainly conduce to their pleasure and profit. In all operations, we would advise economy; not that economy which rests content with the "do for the present" way of managing, but that which looks to the results of which always carefully counts the cost. For instance, with judicious management, it will cost about fifteen dollars to buy tools enough to do almost every species of carpenter work about a farm. For want of these tools, farmers frequently pay out each year sums fifteen dollars for work which they could themselves perform, without in the least interfering with other duties. In other words, they could perform all their ordinary work, and save thirty dollars besides.

No farmer who has large boys should ever think of hiring a mechanic to build outhouses, a wagon shed, a pig pen, or ornamental garden fence, a harrow frame, a field roller, or anything involving no more labor or ingenuity than these. He should never employ a cooper to hoop a leaking barrel, but a mason to lay a dry wall. It is a poor sort of economy to "save at the spigot and waste at the bung." Most farmers lose money for want of certain implements which they do not like to purchase, and which it never occurs to them they could easily make for themselves. It is safe to say that on an average the farmers of the Northwest each loss annually, for want of ten or fifteen dollars' worth of well kept tools, more than twice their value; suppose we put down the sum at twenty-five dollars—how much will this amount to the aggregate? In Ohio, there are about 200,000 farms; in Illinois, 125,000; in Indiana, 125,000; in Michigan, 60,000; in Wisconsin, 50,000; in Iowa, 45,000—in all, 615,000 farms. To these we should add 75,000 for Missouri, and 40,000 for Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, which has been stimulated to the great American region of Corn and wheat, pork and beef,—and the sum total is 730,000. At an average annual loss of twenty-five dollars to each, the loss will be $18,250,000. Now, this is more than the farmers of the Northwest can afford to throw away annually, especially when wheat sells for less than it costs to produce it.

When farmers cannot make money it is their duty to save all they have, and in order to do so they must practice a far-seeing economy—not that close sighted vision which discerns a penny at the nose-ends, and not the dollar within arm's length. Do not understand us to advise every farmer to run in debt as soon as he reads this article, and buy just a dollars worth of tools in order to economize. Perhaps the majority have already tools enough, if properly taken care of and properly used, to save the price of half a dozen fat hogs every year. What we recommend is this: Purchase tools as you need them; take such care of them as to render them as durable as possible, and not to diminish and not no man for doing what you can do as well yourselves. With a hand saw, three or four augers, as many chisels, a hatchet and an axe, the general farm may perform almost any ordinary mechanical farm work. Buy planes and other tools as you have them. It is well to give boys tools of their own. They will always be more careful of them than of those belonging to their fathers. Besides, it gives them a taste for such employment.

HONEY AND ADVANTAGES OF RAISING IT.

As the hills lose their soil, the low lands, in every country, increase in importance, and in proportion as they become the favorite abode of dependence. Is must be obvious, then, that for subjects, in relation to our agricultural system, demand more the attention and skill of the cultivator than that which called forth the "wonders

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